



January 24, 2019

<p>SUBJECT</p> <p>STATE AND FEDERAL BUDGET AND LEGISLATIVE UPDATE</p> <p>Strategic Priority Area 3. Public Will and Investment: Build public engagement in, investment in, and support of the optimal well-being and development of children prenatal through age 5, their families, and communities.</p> <p>Goal 3.2. Legislative Engagement and Leadership: Advocate for and influence policy change, both directly and in partnership with First 5 county commissions and other allies, from the local to federal levels that increase investments to improve conditions for children prenatal through age 5 and their families.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Information</p>
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SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

First 5 California (F5CA) staff will provide an update on the revised F5CA Children's Policy Agenda, year one of the 2019–20 State Legislative Session, the release of the Governor's 2019–20 Proposed Budget, and initial F5CA Priority Bills of Interest for the beginning of the 2019–20 Legislative Session. Staff also will provide a federal policy update.

RECOMMENDATION

F5CA staff is not requesting action at this time.

BACKGROUND OF KEY ISSUES

2019–20 Children's Policy Agenda

The Children's Policy Agenda (see Attachment A) is a framework for prioritizing the Commission's involvement in state and federal legislative advocacy as well as administrative advocacy. The Children's Policy Agenda continues to prioritize the three

policy areas highlighted in F5CA's Strategic Plan, with slightly updated titles—Resilient Families and Communities, Child Health, and Early Learning—as well as Revenue.

2019 California State Legislative Session

With the launch of the 2019 legislative season, many bills of interest to F5CA and consistent with the Children's Policy Agenda have been introduced and are outlined in F5CA's 2019 Legislative Bills of Interest (see Attachment B). Attachment B is a list of all state legislation introduced and amended by January 14, 2019, that matched the policy agenda. Bills listed as "Level 1" are legislation determined by staff to be consistent with the Policy Agenda and requiring Legislative Advisory Committee (LAC) consideration for an active position. Bills listed as "Level 2" and "Level 3" are being tracked passively by F5CA staff and may be considered by the LAC for an active position in the future if amendments to the bills' content better align with the Policy Agenda. All legislation and budget positions recommended by the Committee are adopted by the Executive Director and will be tracked by staff for public letters and public testimony in legislative hearings consistent with the Commission position.

Excitement in the Early Childhood Education (ECE) field abounds: Governor Gavin Newsom has announced his intention to be an "ECE Governor" with an ambitious agenda and budget. The Legislative Women's Caucus continues to cite early learning and family-friendly policies as priorities for the caucus' bipartisan and bicameral work, and after concluding a series of public hearings to deliberate large-scale changes to the early learning system. Assembly Speaker Rendon's Blue Ribbon Commission on Early Learning plans to release their final recommendations report in April 2019. The combination of these three key leadership platforms promises another interesting year in the world of early childhood education on both the fiscal and policy fronts.

Of the early bill introductions, F5CA staff is supporting the following legislation introduced in the legislative session (A full list of tracked bills can be found in Attachment B.):

Sponsor Bills

AB 125 (McCarty) would establish a single regionalized state reimbursement rate system—called The Child Care Stabilization Formula—for childcare, preschool, and early learning services. The methodology for this formula is based on the recommendations of the rate reform workgroup convened by F5CA over the past 18 months.

AB XX (Aguiar-Curry) would require the California Department of Education to develop guidelines around the AB 212 teacher stipend and retention program to ensure a standardized and effective AB 212 professional development system. F5CA is convening a series of stakeholder meetings to develop a set of principles on which the Department shall base their guidelines. (introduction pending)

AB XX (Bonta) would authorize a learning readiness tool for California. Beginning in June 2019, the F5CA Commission will convene a series of stakeholder hearings to

learn about existing learning readiness measures being used in the state and nationally to inform this 2-year legislation. (introduction pending)

Resilient Families and Communities

ACR 1 (Bonta) would condemn the Trump Administration’s proposed “public charge” rule that would allow immigration officials to deny a green card to an immigrant if the individual is receiving public benefits that are intended to help individuals and families meet basic living requirements, and urge the Administration to rescind the rule expansion.

AB 24 (Burke) would establish a Targeted Child Tax Credit, as recommended by the Lifting Children and Families out of Poverty Task Force.

Child Health

SB 29 (Lara) would extend eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits to individuals of all ages who are otherwise eligible for those benefits but for their immigration status.

Early Learning

AB 123 (McCarty) would expand access and increase quality in the state preschool program and General Child Care program, and enable local educational agencies to blend preschool programs with transitional kindergarten.

AB 124 (McCarty) would enact the Preschool Facilities Bond Act of 2020 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a preschool facility grant program.

AB 167 (Rubio) would create the California Childcare-Early Head Start Partnership, and would provide that a state grant to support the partnership that supplements any federal funding shall be made available and distributed to qualifying childcare and development programs and family childcare home education networks that serve infants and toddlers from birth to 3 years of age.

AB 194 (Reyes) would invest \$1 billion over five years to expand access to the state’s subsidized early care and education system by increasing the number of child care slots for Alternative Payment Programs and General Child Care.

AB 197 (Weber) would require school districts offering kindergarten to implement a full-day kindergarten program.

AB XX (Mullin) would provide grant funding for program facilities to serve children from birth to age three. (introduction pending)

The legislative deadline is February 22, 2019, for new legislation to be introduced.

Governor's 2019–20 Proposed Budget

On January 10, 2019, Governor Newsom introduced his first proposed budget since taking office, for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019–20, entitled the “California for All” Budget. A \$209 billion spending plan, the Governor’s January Budget proposal reflects a new era of recognition from the Administration about the need for comprehensive investments in early childhood to promote child development and support working families. The Budget proposal sets a bold vision and significant down payment for California’s youngest children and their families, and provides a road map on how California can create a two-generational approach to raising strong and resilient children.

The proposal offers investments in three key areas:

- 1) Improving child development systems through substantial investments in preschool, kindergarten, and child care, and improving access to health care services through developmental screenings and referrals.
- 2) Supporting parents with expanded paid family leave to promote family bonding, increased home-visiting assistance, medical screenings, and student-parent scholarship awards.
- 3) Easing the burdens of parenting in deep poverty with higher CalWORKs grants for low-income parents and expanding access to child savings accounts for kindergartners so their families can build assets and save for their education.

Below is an overview of proposed Budget items of interest to F5CA and its Strategic Plan.

Resilient Families and Communities

- **Child Savings Accounts** – To support and encourage families to build assets for their children's post-secondary education, the Administration proposes \$50 million one-time General Fund to support pilot projects and partnerships with First 5 California, local First 5 commissions, local government, and philanthropy. These pilot programs will support development or strengthening of cost-effective models that can be replicated or expanded to increase access to Child Savings Accounts among incoming kindergartners.
- **Increasing CalWORKs Grants to 50 percent of the Federal Poverty Level** – The Budget proposes to increase CalWORKs grant levels by 13.1 percent, effective October 1, 2019, which will bring monthly grant payments to 50 percent of the projected 2019 federal poverty level. For a three-person assistance unit, the maximum monthly grant level will be \$888, an increase of \$103. The Budget includes \$347.6 million General Fund in 2019–20 (\$455.4 million General Fund annually thereafter) to fund this grant increase.
- **Cal Grant Access Awards for Student Parents** – The Budget proposes \$121.6 million General Fund to increase or provide new access awards for students with dependent children attending the University of California, the California State

University, or the California Community Colleges. New or renewal Cal Grant A students will receive an access award of up to \$6,000, new or renewal Cal Grant B students will see their access award increase from \$1,648 to \$6,000, and Cal Grant C students will see their book and supply award increase from \$1,094 to \$4,000. These access awards and increased award levels will better enable students with dependent children to meet their families' basic needs and increase their likelihood of degree completion.

- **Working Families Tax Credit** – The Budget creates a new "Working Families Tax Credit" by more than doubling the size of the state's Earned Income Tax Credit to \$1 billion. This tax break will support low-income families with young children by providing a \$500 credit for families with children under the age of six. The proposal also increases the maximum eligible earned income so that workers working up to full-time at the 2022 minimum wage of \$15 per hour will be eligible for the credit. The Administration will explore options to provide the credit on a monthly basis, as opposed to receiving the credit in one lump sum at the end of the year. These changes are expected to provide \$600 million in additional benefits and to allow 400,000 additional families to benefit from the credit. In total, the expanded program is expected to provide \$1 billion in credits to 2.4 million families.
- **Paid Family Leave** – In the short-term, to promote affordability and family bonding, the Administration proposes to adjust the reserve requirement for the fund that supports the Paid Family Leave program. This change will enable the state to make a down payment in expanding Paid Family Leave in the upcoming budget year while maintaining an adequate reserve. Over the course of the year, the Administration will convene a task force to consider different options to phase-in and expand Paid Family Leave to allow children to be cared for by a parent or a close relative for up to six months. The task force also will consider options to increase program participation among eligible workers.
- **Children's Programs** – Child Welfare Services include family support and maltreatment prevention services, child protective services, foster care services, and adoptions. The Budget includes \$463.8 million General Fund in 2019–20 for services to children and families under these programs, an increase of \$25.2 million General Fund, or 5.7 percent, over the 2018 Budget Act.
- **Continuum of Care Reform (CCR)** – The Budget includes \$416.9 million (\$301.7 million General Fund) to continue implementation of CCR. This funding reflects ongoing support for child and family teams, approval of resource families, and continued emphasis of home-based, family care placements with supportive services rather than group home care placements for children in foster care.

Child Health

- **Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)** – The Budget proposes \$45 million (\$22.5 million federal funds and \$22.5 million Proposition 56 funds) to the Department of Health Care Services for ACEs screenings for children and adults in the Medi-Cal program. Beginning no sooner than January 1, 2020, this proposal provides ACEs screenings to children and adults under age 65 at least once every

three years, and supports increased referrals to appropriate services depending upon screening results. The Department of Health Care Services will work with stakeholders to develop a screening tool for children and will utilize an existing assessment for adults.

- **Developmental Screenings** – The Budget proposes \$60 million (\$30 million federal funds and \$30 million Proposition 56 funds) for the Department of Health Care Services to increase developmental screenings for children. Developmental screenings assess a child’s educational, social, and emotional development, and are recommended for children at 9 months, 18 months, and 30 months of age.
- **Home Visiting** – The Budget proposes \$78.9 million in a mix of federal funds and General Fund to provide home visiting services to eligible CalWORKs families in 2019–20. Services will be provided to pregnant women and families with a child under the age of two for up to 24 months, with priority given to first-time parents. The services are intended to help young families reach self-sufficiency by improving family engagement practices, supporting healthy development of young children living in poverty, and preparing parents for employment. Approximately 15,000 families will be served on an annual basis beginning in 2020–21. An additional \$23 million is for the expansion of home visiting services via the Department of Public Health, with a focus on low-income, young mothers and the use of a wider range of home visiting models based on varying family needs.
- **Black Infant Health Programs** – The Budget proposes \$7.5 million General Fund to expand the Black Infant Health Program in the Department of Public Health, and increase participation in the Black Infant Health Program to improve African-American infant and maternal health through case management services, including home visiting. This funding will allow more families to be reached with these important services and support development and implementation of more cost-effective models, as well as more culturally appropriate services.
- **Proposition 56 for Medi-Cal** – Continuing efforts established in the 2018 Budget Act, the Budget includes \$3.2 billion (\$1.05 billion Proposition 56 funds) for supplemental payments and rate increases for physicians, dentists, family planning services, Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled, HIV/AIDS waiver services, Home Health, pediatric day health services, and new investments. In addition to the new investments in value-based payments and developmental and ACEs screenings, the Budget includes an additional \$50 million Proposition 56 funds for family planning services in the Medi-Cal program. Given that certain family planning services are eligible for enhanced federal funding, this additional funding could result in up to \$500 million in additional payments for family planning.

Early Learning

- **Universal Full-Day Kindergarten** – Building upon the \$100 million General Fund provided in the 2018 Budget Act to eligible school districts to construct new or retrofit existing facilities for full-day kindergarten programs, the Budget proposes \$750 million one-time non-Proposition 98 General Fund for the same purposes or to fund other activities that reduce barriers to providing full-day kindergarten.

- **Universal Preschool** – The Budget proposes both near-term investments to increase capacity and access, as well as funding to develop a long-term plan to provide universal preschool in California. As a first step toward universal preschool, the Budget proposes increasing access to the existing State Preschool program for all low-income four-year-olds.
 - To provide full-day, full-year access to State Preschool to all eligible low-income four-year-olds, the Budget proposes \$124.9 million non-Proposition 98 General Fund for 10,000 new spaces in community-based settings and additional investments in the two succeeding fiscal years to fund a total of 200,000 slots by 2021–22.
 - The Budget eliminates the existing requirement that families with four-year-olds provide proof of parent employment or enrollment in higher education to access the full-day program.
 - The Budget shifts \$297.1 million Proposition 98 General Fund for part-day State Preschool programs at non-local educational agencies to non-Proposition 98 General Fund.
 - To achieve universal preschool, the Budget proposes \$10 million in funding to augment the \$10.6 million federal Preschool Development Grant award, to develop a long-term plan during the budget year. The plan will outline necessary steps to provide universal preschool in California, including strategies to address facility capacity, to ensure a trained workforce is available, and to identify revenue options to support universal access. The plan may include proposed changes to the transitional kindergarten program given the overlap between that program and universal preschool.
- **Improving Access and Quality of Subsidized Child Care in California** – The Budget proposes \$500 million one-time General Fund to both (1) expand subsidized child care facilities in the state and (2) make a significant investment in the education of the child care workforce to improve the quality of care and move child care professionals along the early education/child care professional continuum.
- The Budget provides \$247 million in one-time funds to the California State University that can be used for child care infrastructure for students on college campuses.
- **CalWORKs Stages 2 and 3 Child Care** – A net increase of \$119.4 million non-Proposition 98 General Fund in 2019–20 to reflect increases in the number of CalWORKs child care cases. Total costs for Stage 2 and 3 are \$597 million and \$482.2 million, respectively.
- **Full-Year Implementation of Prior Year State Preschool Slots** – An increase of \$26.8 million Proposition 98 General Fund to reflect full-year costs of 2,959 full-day State Preschool slots implemented part-way through the 2018–19 fiscal year.

- The Budget provides a 3.46 percent cost-of-living adjustment to child development programs.

K-12

- **CalSTRS** – The Budget proposes a \$3 billion one-time non-Proposition 98 General Fund payment to CalSTRS to reduce long-term liabilities for employers.
- **Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF)** – The Budget proposes a \$2 billion Proposition 98 General Fund increase for the LCFF, which reflects a 3.46-percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), and brings total LCFF funding to \$63 billion.
- **Special Education** – The Budget proposes \$576 million Proposition 98 General Fund (of which \$186 million is one-time) to support expanded special education services and school readiness supports at local educational agencies with high percentages of both students with disabilities and unduplicated students who are low-income, youth in foster care, and English language learners. Further, the Administration intends to pursue statewide policy changes to improve coordination between the Department of Health Care Services and school districts regarding Medi-Cal billing to better leverage available federal funding for medically related special education costs.
- **Longitudinal Education Data** – The Budget provides \$10 million one-time non-Proposition 98 General Fund to plan for and develop a longitudinal data system. This system will connect student information from early education providers, K-12 schools, higher education institutions, employers, other workforce entities, and health and human services agencies. A portion of this funding will be used for initial planning purposes. The bulk of the funding will be available for the initial stages of system implementation, once an implementation plan is adopted by the Administration and the Legislature.
- **School Facilities Bond Funds** – The Budget proposes to release \$1.5 billion Proposition 51 bond funds, an increase of \$906 million over the prior year, to support school construction projects. These funds will support new construction, modernization, retrofitting, career technical education, and charter school facility projects.
- **Cost-of-Living Adjustments** – An increase of \$187 million Proposition 98 General Fund to support a 3.46 percent cost-of-living adjustment for categorical programs that remain outside of the LCFF, including Special Education, Child Nutrition, State Preschool, Youth in Foster Care, the Mandates Block Grant, American Indian Education Centers, and the American Indian Early Childhood Education Program.

Other

- **2020 Census** – The Budget includes an additional \$50 million for statewide outreach efforts related to increasing the participation rate of Californians in the decennial census, bringing the total funding available to \$140.3 million. The Budget also includes \$4 million for the California Housing and Population Sample Enumeration,

which is a survey that will identify barriers to a complete count and successful approaches taken by the various outreach efforts, and help develop recommendations for the 2030 Census.

The Governor's budget plan will now move to the state Legislature, which will vet the proposal. In May, the Governor will revise his budget proposal based on updated revenue and policy forecasts, and the Legislature will finalize their recommended spending plans. Following a series of negotiations, the Legislature and Governor must agree to a final budget deal by the end of the current fiscal year, June 30. The new budget deal takes effect on July 1. Throughout this process, F5CA staff will work with the Administration, legislative leadership, advocacy partners, and the network of First 5s across the state to influence the final budget to best reflect the needs of children and families in California.

First 5 California 2019 Budget Priorities

At the November 27, 2018, LAC Meeting, the Committee advised F5CA staff to approve budget priorities for 2019 in line with the Early Care and Education Coalition's 2019 priorities, which include child care reimbursement rate reform, an expansion of child care spaces and child care facilities, and the professional growth and development of early care and education providers. The LAC again placed priority on reminding state leadership of the enormous remaining child care access gap that affects an estimated 1.2 million eligible children and the role of quality child care in reducing childhood poverty. The LAC advised F5CA staff to prioritize investments that increase the quality of early learning programs and expand programs that serve children birth through age 5, and kick-start a crucial conversation around learning readiness measures for California's children. F5CA staff will work with the Early Care and Education Coalition on these priorities in the coming budget debates.

Federal Policy Update

Appropriations

In September 2018, President Donald Trump signed the FY 2019 Labor Health and Human Services Education appropriations bill. The final appropriations bill included level funding or increases for all large-scale early care and education-related provisions. Of particular note, the bill added \$13 million in higher education funding for the Child Care Means Parents in Schools (CCAMPIS) program, bringing it to FY 2018 funding.

- Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)
 - The FY 2019 bill appropriated a \$50 million increase over FY 2018 for CCDBG funding, for a total of \$5.276 billion.
- Head Start
 - The FY 2019 bill appropriated a \$200 million increase for a total of \$10.1 billion.

- **Preschool Development Grants**
 - The FY 2019 bill maintained funding for Preschool Development Grants at \$250 million.
- **Part C Infant and Toddler and 619 Preschool Grants**
 - The FY 2019 bill maintained funding for Part C Infant and Toddler grants at \$470 million.

Preschool Development Grant

On January 4, 2019, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Education announced 45 states and territories were awarded funding through the Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five, a \$250 million competitive federal grant designed to improve states' existing early childhood landscape by building upon existing federal, state, and local early care and learning investments. We are pleased to report California was awarded \$10.6 million under the Grant.

This round of funding is designed to fund states and territories to conduct a comprehensive statewide birth through five needs assessment, followed by in-depth strategic planning, while enhancing parental choice and expanding the current mixed-delivery system consisting of a wide range of provider types and settings, including child care centers and home-based child care providers, Head Start and Early Head Start programs, state preschool programs, and home visiting service providers across the public, private, and faith-based sectors. The California Department of Education will be launching the strategic planning process immediately, beginning in January 2019.

Public Charge

On October 10, 2018, the Trump Administration issued proposed rulemaking for the purposes of determining immigration status for individuals applying for visas to enter the United States and for individuals seeking approval of lawful permanent resident status. The proposed rule expands the definition of public benefits for purposes of determining whether the individual is likely to become a public charge.

In addition to cash assistance, such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the proposed rule expands the definition of public benefit to aids, services, or relief that is intended to help individuals meet basic living requirements—fulfilling basic human needs such as housing, food, utilities, and medical care. The following is a non-exhaustive list of public benefits the Department of Homeland Security included in the proposed rulemaking:

- Health care coverage through Medicaid
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

- Section 8 housing subsidies

The Protecting Immigrant Families Campaign, led by the National Immigration Law Center and the Center for Law and Social Policy, organized a campaign that yielded over 200,000 comments, including from F5CA and its partners. Most submitted comments are written in opposition of the proposed rulemaking. To view F5CA's comments in full, please visit the F5CA [website](#).

Education Bills to Watch in the 116th Congress

Child Care for Working Families Act

Democratic Senators and House members introduced The Child Care for Working Families Act to increase funding for child care centers, limit child care payments to seven percent of a family's annual income, guarantee child care assistance to families earning up to 150 percent of the median income in their state, and ensure that child care providers earn a living wage.

Efforts in the 115th Congress to rally co-sponsors (140 Members of Congress co-sponsored the [legislation](#)) will boost the likelihood of this legislation advancing in the 116th Congress. The new chair of the Education and Labor Committee, Rep. Bobby Scott (D-VA), is the primary author of the legislation. F5CA expects to see some movement on the bill in 2019.

Brown-Bennet Child Tax Credit

Introduced in 115th Congress, the Bennet-Brown Child Tax Credit would cut child poverty nearly in half (see Vox [article](#)). The Brown-Bennet Child Tax Credit would dramatically expand the child tax credit, which currently offers up to \$1,000 annually. This ambitious plan would provide:

- \$3,000 per year, or \$250 per month, per child ages 6 to 18
- \$3,600 per year, or \$300 per month, per child ages 0 to 5

The bill would have a deep impact, lifting 5.3 million children out of poverty and 1.9 million children out of deep poverty.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS COMMISSION DISCUSSION AND ACTION

The Legislative Update is a standing item for Commission discussion.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. 2019–20 Children's Policy Agenda
- B. 2019–20 Legislative Bills of Interest



Vision: California's children receive the best possible start in life and thrive.

2019–20 CHILDREN'S POLICY AGENDA

First 5 California will advocate for the strong start all children deserve, with an emphasis on children prenatal through age 5 and their families, to optimize early childhood development, reduce childhood poverty, and increase learning readiness.

RESILIENT FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES
Support effective parent education and engagement, including parent engagement on child brain development and <i>Talk. Read. Sing.</i> ®
Support sustainability of Family Resource Centers and other comprehensive community hubs for integrated services for children and families.
Increase supports for breastfeeding, paid family leave, and baby-friendly policies for all families in all settings.
Expand voluntary home visit programs.
CHILD HEALTH
Protect children and families' access to health care, and support coordination across the health care system to ensure affordable and comprehensive health insurance coverage and services for every child and mother, prenatal through age 5.
Support and promote universal developmental screenings, assessment, referral, and treatment.
EARLY LEARNING
Expand access to quality early care and education programs for children ages 0 to 3.
Support implementation of high-quality universal preschool access for all low-income four-year-old children, and high-quality transitional kindergarten and kindergarten state-wide.
Define, measure, and achieve learning readiness for all California children prior to kindergarten.
Support a high-quality early learning workforce through strengthened qualifications, compensation, stability, diversity, and robust professional development systems.
Promote statewide access to and participation in quality improvement systems.
REVENUE
Promote inclusion of funding for children ages 0 to 5 and their families in existing and new revenue policy discussions.
Promote regulation of tobacco-related products, including electronic cigarettes, and sustainability of licensing and enforcement programs.
Promote inclusion of funding for prenatal and 0 to 3 two-generation prevention strategies in Proposition 64 Memorandum of Understanding for prevention dollars.



**2019-20 Legislative Bills of Interest
Tuesday, January 15, 2019**

Child Health

AB 4 (Arambula D) **Medi-Cal: eligibility.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 2 **Location:** 12/3/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Current law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Federal law prohibits payment to a state for medical assistance furnished to an alien who is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law. This bill would extend eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits to individuals of all ages, if otherwise eligible for those benefits, but for their immigration status. The bill would delete provisions delaying eligibility and enrollment until the director makes the determination as specified.

AB 66 (Gonzalez D) **Sales and use taxes: exemption: diapers.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 1 **Location:** 12/3/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Current sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. That law provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, diapers for infants and toddlers, designated size 3 or under.

SB 29 (Lara D) **Medi-Cal: eligibility.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 1 **Location:** 12/3/2018-S. RLS.

Summary: Would extend eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits to individuals of all ages who are otherwise eligible for those benefits but for their immigration status. The bill would also delete provisions delaying implementation until the director makes the determination described above. Because counties are required to make Medi-Cal eligibility determinations and this bill would expand Medi-Cal eligibility, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Notes 1: Support position, pending LAC review.

SB 66 (Atkins D) **Medi-Cal: federally qualified health center and rural health clinic services.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/8/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 2 **Location:** 1/8/2019-S. RLS.

Summary: Current law provides that federally qualified health center (FQHC) services and rural health clinic (RHC) services, as defined, are covered benefits under the Medi-Cal program, to be reimbursed, to the extent that federal financial participation is obtained, to providers on a per-visit basis. "Visit" is defined as a face-to-face encounter between a patient of an FQHC or RHC and specified health care professionals, including a physician. Under current law, "physician," for these purposes, includes, but is not limited to, a physician and surgeon, an osteopath, and a podiatrist. This bill would authorize reimbursement for a maximum of 2 visits taking place on the same day at a single location if after the first visit the patient suffers illness or injury requiring additional diagnosis or treatment, or if the patient has a medical visit and a mental health visit or a dental visit, as defined.

Early Learning and Care

AB 6 (Reyes D) **Early childhood education: Office of Early Childhood Education.**

[AB 6](#)

(Reyes D) Early childhood education: Office of Early Childhood Education.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 1

Location: 12/3/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Would establish in the department the Office of Early Childhood Education in order to ensure a holistic implementation of early childhood education programs and universal preschool. The bill would require the office to have specified responsibilities, including the responsibility of coordinating services with the State Department of Social Services and the California Health and Human Services Agency, to ensure that social and health services are provided to children in early childhood education programs and to identify families eligible for early childhood education financial assistance.

[AB 15](#)

(Nazarian D) Children's Savings Account Program.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 3

Location: 12/3/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Would express the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation to establish a universal statewide children's savings account program, established for each child at entrance into kindergarten, to ensure that California's children and families save, build assets, and achieve economic mobility.

[AB 23](#)

(Burke D) Workforce training programs.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 2

Location: 12/3/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to incentivize systems that better facilitate communication and partnerships between businesses, labor advocates, and educational institutions for the purpose of creating tailored workforce training programs that both increase worker participation and further the attainment of increased skills. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.

[AB 48](#)

(O'Donnell D) Kindergarten-Community Colleges Public Education Facilities Bond Acts of 2020 and 2022.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 1

Location: 12/3/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would create the Kindergarten-Community Colleges Public Education Facilities Bond Acts of 2020 and 2022, state general obligation bond acts that would provide funds to construct and modernize education facilities, to become operative only if approved by the voters at unspecified 2020 and 2022 elections, and to provide for the submission of the bond acts to the voters at those elections.

Notes 1: only level 1 if amended to include preschool

[AB 71](#)

(Melendez R) Employment standards: independent contractors and employees.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 2

Location: 12/3/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Current case law establishes a three-part test, known as the "ABC" test, for determining whether a worker is considered an independent contractor for purposes of specified wage orders. Under this test, a worker is properly considered an independent contractor only if the hiring entity establishes; 1) that the worker is free from the control and direction of the hirer in connection with the performance of the work, both under the contract for performance of the work and in fact; 2) that the worker performs work outside the usual course of the hiring entity's business; and 3) that the worker is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, or business of the same nature as the work performed for the hiring entity. This bill would, instead, require a determination of whether a person is an employee or an independent contractor to be based on a specific multifactor test, including whether the person to whom service is rendered has the right to control the manner and means of accomplishing the result desired, and other identified factors.

[AB 123](#)

(McCarty D) Early childhood education: state preschool program: transitional kindergarten: access: standards.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 1

Location: 12/3/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Would make various findings and declarations regarding early childhood education and would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would do certain things relating to early childhood education, including expanding the state preschool program and enabling local educational agencies to blend the program with transitional kindergarten.

Notes 1: Support position, pending LAC review.

[AB 124](#)

([McCarty D](#)) **Preschool Facilities Bond Act of 2020.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 1

Location: 12/3/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Would enact the Preschool Facilities Bond Act of 2020 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a preschool facility grant program.

Notes 1: Support position, pending LAC review.

[AB 125](#)

([McCarty D](#)) **Early childhood education: reimbursement rates.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 1

Location: 12/3/2018-A. PRINT

Sponsor

Summary: Would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would establish a single regionalized state reimbursement rate system for childcare, preschool, and early learning services that would achieve specified objectives.

[AB 167](#)

([Rubio, Blanca D](#)) **Childcare and development services: infants and toddlers: state funding.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/8/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 1

Location: 1/8/2019-A. PRINT

Summary: Would create the California Childcare-Early Head Start Partnership, and would provide that a state grant to support the partnership that supplements any federal funding shall be made available and distributed, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to qualifying childcare and development programs and family childcare home education networks that serve infants and toddlers from birth to 3 years of age at a base grant amount of \$4,000 annually per child, adjusted as specified.

Notes 1: Support position, pending LAC review.

[AB 194](#)

([Reyes D](#)) **Childcare and development services.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/10/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 1

Location: 1/10/2019-A. PRINT

Summary: Would make legislative findings and declarations relating to early care and education programs and would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to appropriate \$1,000,000,000 to immediately improve access to alternative payment programs and general childcare and development programs.

Notes 1: Support position, pending LAC review.

[AB 197](#)

([Weber D](#)) **Full-day kindergarten.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/10/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 1

Location: 1/10/2019-A. PRINT

Summary: Current law provides that school districts offering kindergarten may maintain kindergarten classes at different schoolsites for different lengths of time. This bill would require, commencing with the 2021-22 school year, school districts offering kindergarten to implement a full-day kindergarten program, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that a minimum schoolday for full-day kindergarten is the same number of minutes per schoolday that is offered to pupils in 1st grade.

Notes 1: Support position, pending LAC review.

[SB 2](#)

([Glazer D](#)) **Statewide Longitudinal Student Database.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Level 1

Location: 12/3/2018-S. RLS.

Summary: Would express the intent of the Legislature to establish the Statewide Longitudinal Student Database to collect and store data regarding individual students as they matriculate through P-20, as defined, and into the workforce. The bill would require the California Postsecondary Education Commission to convene a review committee for purposes of advising the commission on the establishment, implementation, funding, and ongoing administration of the database.

Revenue and Governance

[AB 11](#) **(Chiu D) Community Redevelopment Law of 2019.**
Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Level 2 **Location:** 12/3/2018-A. PRINT
Summary: Current law dissolved redevelopment agencies as of February 1, 2012, and designates successor agencies to act as successor entities to the dissolved redevelopment agencies. This bill, the Community Redevelopment Law of 2019, would authorize a city or county, or two or more cities acting jointly, to propose the formation of an affordable housing and infrastructure agency by adoption of a resolution of intention that meets specified requirements, including that the resolution of intention include a passthrough provision and an override passthrough provision, as defined.

[ACA 2](#) **(Nazarian D) State tax agency.**
Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Level 2 **Location:** 12/3/2018-A. PRINT
Watch **Summary:** Would authorize the Legislature to vest all powers, duties, and responsibilities in a single state tax agency or separately in multiple state tax agencies. The measure would deem the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration and the office of Tax Appeals to be state tax agencies for purposes of these provisions and vest in those entities specified powers, duties and responsibilities currently vested in the State Board of Equalization.

Strong and Engaged Families

[AB 22](#) **(Burke D) Housing: safe and clean shelter for children.**
Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Level 1 **Location:** 12/3/2018-A. PRINT
Summary: Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and requires the department to administer various housing programs throughout the state, including programs that address the needs of homeless individuals and families, and reviewing local ordinances for the design, development, and operation of homeless shelters in cities and counties that have declared a shelter crisis. This bill would declare that it is the policy of the state that every child has the right to safe and clean shelter and that no child should be without safe and clean shelter by 2025.

[AB 24](#) **(Burke D) Targeted Child Tax Credit.**
Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Level 1 **Location:** 12/3/2018-A. PRINT
Summary: Would declare the Legislature's intent to enact legislation that would establish a Targeted Child Tax Credit as recommended by the Lifting Children and Families Out of Poverty Task Force.
Notes 1: Support position, pending LAC review

[AB 163](#) **(Garcia, Cristina D) Group homes: foster family agencies: unaccompanied undocumented minors.**
Current Text: Introduced: 1/7/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Level 2 **Location:** 1/7/2019-A. PRINT
Summary: Would require a group home or foster family agency that houses unaccompanied undocumented minors, as defined, who are under the custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement, to, among other things, report the number of unaccompanied undocumented minors under the custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement who are placed in the group home or placed by the foster family agency with a resource family and their length of placement, and arrange a meeting for those minors to meet with a specified organization providing certain legal services.

[AB 196](#) **(Gonzalez D) Paid family leave.**
Current Text: Introduced: 1/10/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Level 1 **Location:** 1/10/2019-A. PRINT
Summary: Current law establishes, within the state disability insurance program, a family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the paid family leave program, for the provision of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a minor child within one year of birth or placement, as specified. This bill would state the Legislature's intent to enact legislation that would expand the paid family leave program in order to provide a 100% wage replacement benefit for workers earning \$100,000 or less annually.

[ACR 1](#) **(Bonta D) Immigration: public charges.**
Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Level 1
Support **Location:** 12/3/2018-A. PRINT
Summary: This measure would condemn regulations proposed by the Department of Homeland Security to prescribe how a determination of an alien’s inadmissability is made based on the likelihood that the alien will become a public charge. This measure would also urge the federal government to reconsider and roll back the proposed regulations.

[SB 26](#) **(Caballero D) Personal income taxes: working families child care tax credit.**
Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Level 1
Location: 12/3/2018-S. RLS.
Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity to federal income tax law, authorizes a credit for household and dependent care expenses necessary for gainful employment, as provided. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, for a taxpayer with an allowable credit in excess of tax liability, would allow a payment to the taxpayer in excess of that credit amount, subject to the annual Budget Act or a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Act, as provided, not to exceed a specified amount.

Total Measures: 24
Total Tracking Forms: 24